

Wexalian

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Feschle - Wexalian

Morphological Type:	Agglutinative
Morphosyntactic Alignment:	Nominative-Accusative
Linguistic Head:	Mixed
Word Order:	V2
Made by:	Maxseptillion77

Contents

1. General Informaton
2. Phonology and Orthography
 - 2.1. Phonology
 - 2.1.1. Consonants
 - 2.1.2. Vowel
 - 2.1.3. Stress
 - 2.1.4. Yod Metaphony
 - 2.2. Orthography
 - 2.2.1. Alphabet
 - 2.2.2. Diacritcs and Multigraphs
3. Grammar
 - 3.1. Noun
 - 3.1.1. Noun Declension
 - 3.1.1.1. Class I – masculine a/o declension
 - 3.1.1.2. Class II – eo declension
 - 3.1.1.3. Class III – feminine a/o declension
 - 3.1.1.4. Class IV – long i-declension

- 3.1.1.5. Class V – masculine i/0 declension
- 3.1.1.6. Class VI – feminine i/0 declension
- 3.1.1.7. Class VII – n-declension
- 3.1.1.8. Class VIII – fused declension
- 3.1.1.9. Class IX – r-declension
- 3.1.1.10. Class X – os/es declension
- 3.1.2. Adjective Declension
 - 3.1.2.1. Masculine
 - 3.1.2.2. Feminine / Neuter
- 3.1.3. Article
- 3.1.4. Pronouns
 - 3.1.4.1. Personal
 - 3.1.4.2. Possessive
 - 3.1.4.3. Reflexive
 - 3.1.4.4. Interrogative / Relative*
- 3.2. Verbs
 - 3.2.1. Strong Verbs
 - 3.2.2. Weak Verbs
 - 3.2.2.1. Class I
 - 3.2.2.2. Class II
 - 3.2.2.3. Class III
- 4. Syntax
 - 4.1. Word Order and Head Direction
 - 4.2. Noun Phrase
 - 4.3. Verb Phrase
 - 4.4. Clauses
- 5. Lexicon and Texts
 - 5.1. Lord's Prayer
 - 5.2. Other Links
- 6. Sound Changes

General Informaton

Wexilian comes from Old High German. The speakers live on the islands of Terschelling, Vlieland, Ameland, and in a relatively large chunk of land in the modern-day Netherlands in order of incorporation into the ethnic groups majority. The name came from the mediaeval name of the island, *Wexalia*. The Wexalian name for itself, *Feschle* [ˈfɛʃlə], comes from the native term *wecsile*.

Phonology and Orthography

Phonology

Consonants

	Labial	Coronal		Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Nasal	m	n			ŋ¹		
Plosive	b p	t d			k g		
Fricative	f v	s z	ʃ		x	χ²	h
Affricative		t͡s d͡z					
Liquid		l					

¹ Also an allophone before /k/ or /g/

² Allophone of [x] finally

Vowel

		Front		Central	Back
Close	Tense	i	y y:		u u:
	Lax	ɪ	ʏ	ə	ʊ
Mid	Lax	eɪ	øɪ		
	Tense	ɛ ɛ:	œ œ:		ɔ ɔ:
Open		æ æ:			ɑ

Phonemic Diphthongs: {aɪ eɪ oɪ oɪ}

[ɮ] allophonically becomes [aːʔ] in a closed syllable or [ə] in an open o
allophony doesn't occur in an initial open syllable.

Stress

Stress usually falls on the antepenultimate syllable. In syllables with three or less syllables, the closed syllable take precedence.

Yod Metaphony

The yod metaphony occurs when [i e: l j eɪ] occur in the adjacent syllable. It's going to be referred to with ^{+j} in paradigms.

- u > y
- o/ɔ > ø/œ
- ɑ > æ
- ə > ɪ

Orthography

Alphabet

Letter	Sound	Letter	Sound
A a	[ɑ]	B b ⁷	[b], [v], [b̥] ⁹
C c ¹	[k], [ɡ̊] ⁹	D d	[d], [d̥] ⁹ , [d͡z] ¹⁰
E e ²	[e:], [ɛ] ⁶ , [ə]	F f	[f]
G g	[g], [ɡ̊] ⁹	H h ⁵	[∅], [h]
I i	[i], [ɪ] ⁶	J j	[j]
K k	[k], [ɡ̊] ⁹	L l	[l]
M m	[m]	N n	[n]
O o ²	[o:], [ɔ] ⁶	P p	[p], [b̥] ⁹
R r ³	[ʁ], [ə~əʷ]	S s ⁴	[s], [z], [ʃ]
T t	[t], [d] ⁹ , [t͡s] ¹⁰	U u	[u], [ʊ] ⁶
Z z	[ts̺], [d͡z̺] ⁸ , [d͡z̺̥] ⁹		

(1) Only appears in the digraph *ck* representing the old geminate K, but now that just means a short vowel before it **(2)** Stressed E and O in an open syllable are

long. E is always [ɛ] in a closed syllable. Unstressed E in an open syllable is [ə]. E is [ə] finally. **(3)** [ʊ] allophonically becomes [ʊ̯] in a closed syllable or [ʊ̯] in an open one. This allophony doesn't occur in an initial open syllable. **(4)** S is [z] intervocalically or pre-voiced consonant. S is [ʃ] before another consonant and initially. It's [s] finally. **(5)** H is always silent within a word, and serves to elongate a vowel in a closed syllable. Initially, it is [h] **(6)** Closed syllable. **(7)** [v] before another consonant **(8)** Before [ə], initially, finally after a consonant. **(9)** Initially. **(10)** In two conditions: finally before [ə ɪ ʏ ʊ]; and finally when not preceded by another

The letters V, W, X, Q, and Y are used in loans

Diacritics and Multigraphs

- *Tz tz* - [ts̥]
- *Ch ch* - [x] ([ʃ] allophonically before [i y ɪ ʏ e: ø:]). It's [ʃ] finally or before [i y e: ø: ə] finally.
- *Cch cch* - [x] or [ç] ([ç] allophonically before [i y ɪ ʏ e: ø:]) anywhere
- *Sch sch* - [ʃ] anywhere
- *SS ß* - [s] anywhere
- *Sz sz* - [z] anywhere
- (double letter) - pseudo-closed syllable
- *Ei ei* - [aɪ̯]
- *Ie ie* - [eɪ̯]
- *Eü eü* - [y:], [ʏ] closed syllable
- *Jee jee* - [e:ə]
- *Oa oa, Ea ea, Öa öa* - [ɔ: ɛ: œ:]
- *Ä ä* - [æ] ([ɛ] before [j])
- *Ü ü* - [y], [ʏ] closed syllable
- *Ö ö* - [ø:], [œ] closed syllable
- *Ë ë* - [ə]
- *-en, -el, -er* - [ɐ̯/ən] [l̥/əl] [ə]
- *-eC* - [əC] (where C = consonant)
- *Pr* - [ʁ] (where P = plosive)
- *Bf bf* - [v]
- *Ij ij* - [i]
- *Uh uh, Üh uh, Eh eh, Äh äh, Eüh eüh* - [u:, y:, e:, æ:, y:]

Grammar

The superscript *+j* means that the yod metaphony is applied.

Noun

Noun Declension

- Nom-Acc : nominative and accusative
- Gen : genitive/possessive
- Prep : within a prepositional phrase (including dative)

Gerunds (ending with -eng from OHG -ung) are called "Class G." gen. -e |



Class I – masculine a/o declension

It came from the a-stems (where the ja-stems merged). *täj* is from *tag*.

<i>täj</i> [d̥ɛj] – day	Singular	Plural
Nom-Acc	täj	täjen
Gen	täjs	täjse
Prep	täje	täjen

Class II – eo declension

It came from the wa-stems. *knjee* is from *kneo*.

<i>knjee</i> [kneːə] - knee	Singular	Plural
Nom-Acc	knjee	knjeen
Gen	knjehfs	knjefe
Prep	knjefe	knjefen

Class III – feminine a/o declension

It came from the *ō*-stems. *gebe* is from *gēba*.

<i>gebe</i> [ġeːbə] – gift	Singular	Plural
Nom-Acc	gebe	geben
Gen	gebe ¹	
Prep		

¹ Since *gebe* already ends in [ə], the genitive form doesn't change.

Class IV – long i-declension

It came from the "feminine abstract noun" declension. *höch* comes from *hōhī*.

<i>höch</i> [høːç] – height	Singular	Plural
Nom-Acc	höch	höchen
Gen		höche ine
Prep		höchen

Class V – masculine i/0 declension

It came from the masculine i-declension. *gäst* is from *gast*.

<i>gast</i> [ġaft] – guest	Singular	Plural
Nom-Acc	gast	gästen ^{+j}
Gen	gastes	gäste ^{+j}
Prep	gaste	gästen ^{+j}

Class VI – feminine i/0 declension

It came from the feminine i-declension. *stad* comes from *stat*.

<i>stad</i> [ʃtad] – place	Singular	Plural
Nom-Acc	stad	stäzen ^{+j}
Gen	stäze ^{+j}	stäze ^{+j}
Prep		stäzen ^{+j}

Staz and others like it (where the word ends in /aC/ where C = {f x}) suffer a regular irregularity where in the nom-acc form, they're their standard form (*stad*), but /a/ becomes /æ/ and the fricative is fortified to {p k}.

Class VII – n-declension

It came from the n-stem weak declension. All of the gendered declensions fused in declension, but not in gender. *herze* comes from *hërza*.

<i>herze</i> [hɛʁˈd͡zə] – heart	Singular	Plural
Nom-Acc	herze	herzen
Gen	herzen	herzon
Prep		

Class VIII – fused declension

It came from the masculine and feminine monosyllabic declensions and applies to the old OHG -nt declension. *man* came from *man*.

<i>man</i> [man] – man	Singular	Plural
Nom-Acc	man	manen
Gen	mans	mane
Prep	man	manen

Class IX – r-declension

It came from the -r declension. *fazer* came from *fater*.

<i>fazer</i> [fād̥zə] – father	Singular	Plural
Nom-Acc	fazer	fazern
Gen		
Prep		

Class X – os/es declension

It came from the os/es declension. *lam* came from *lamb*.

<i>lam</i> [lam] – lamb	Singular	Plural
Nom-Acc	lam	lämih ^{r+j}
Gen	lams	lämihre ^{+j}
Prep	lame	lämihrn ^{+j}

Adjective Declension

Masculine

Applies to Noun Classes I, II, V, VII, IX, X, and G. *blinter* comes from OHG *blintēr*.

<i>blinter</i> [blint̥sə] – blind	Singular	Plural
Nom	blinter	blinte
Gen	blintes	blintere
Acc-Prep	blinten	blinte

Feminine / Neuter

Applies to Noun Classes III, IV, VI, and VIII.

<i>blinter</i> [ˈblɪntsə] - blind	Singular	Plural
Nom	blinteü	blinte
Gen	blintre	
Acc-Prep		blinten

Article

The only article in Wexalian is the definite article which acts similar the one in Modern Standard Arabic in that it is used in contexts where the applied noun has been previously mentioned and/or the noun is specific. The lack of an article (or the zero article) acts as referring to any single noun (if singular) or a mass noun (if plural).

	Singular	Plural
Nom	der	dihn
Acc	den	
Gen	des*	dihhr
Prep	dem	dihm

(*) Often becomes [ʃ] before another consonant in familiar speech

Pronouns

The 5th person conjugates to the third person

Personal

Because the accusative and dative forms of *fir* and *ihr* can be confused, they may be marked *zf-unz* and *zf-eü* respectively (from combination with the preposition *zfu*, to).

	Singular	Plural
--	----------	--------

			3rd						3rd	
	1st	2nd				5th	1st	2nd		
			Mas.	Fem.	Neu.				Mas.	Fem.
Nom	ich	du	er	sie	ihs	eimmen	fir	ihr	sjee	söa
Acc	mich	dich	ihn	sjee		eimmich	unz	eü		
Poss	mien	dien	sien	ihre		eimmin	üntear	eüer	ihrer	
Dat	mir	dir	ihme			eimme	unz	eü	ihmire	



Possessive

		Nom		Acc		Prep	
		Mas	Fem	Mas	Fem	Mas	Fem
Singular	1st	miener	mieneü	mienen	miene	mienem	mienere
	2nd	diener	dieneü	dienen	diene	dienem	dienere
	3rd	siener	sieneü	sienen	siene	sienem	sienere
Plural	1st	ünter	ünteü	untén	unte	untem	untere
	2nd	eüer	eüe	eüén	eüe	eüem	eüere
	3rd	ihrer	ihreü	ihren	ihre	ihrem	ihrerer

Reflexive

Attach these suffixes to the possessive pronoun.

	Suffix
Nom	-siche
Acc	-sich

Gen	-sichen
Prep	-sichihr

Interrogative / Relative*

	Animate (who)	Inanimte (which)
Nom*	fer	faß
Acc	fen	
Gen	fes	
Prep	fem	feü

Verbs

The Subjunctive is much more common in Wexalian than most Germanic languages because it began to mean anything that's irrealis. This can be used in various paraphrastic phrases for more moods such as the conditional and exhortative among others. Verb conjugations have been standardized to two sets of suffixes based on the first and second weak conjugations (though, there are a few irregulars for many common verbs such *zenken*, to think, *furken*, to work, and *häven*, to have).

The change from present to preterite and past participle has an ablaut (which is affected by the yod metaphony):

Ablaut										
	Grade 1		Grade 2		Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 5	
Ia	ie	[eɪ]	ie	[eɪ]	ei	[aɪ]	i/i_	[ɪ]	i/i_	[ɪ]
Ib	ie	[eɪ]	ie	[eɪ]	e/eh, ea	[e:, ɛ:]	i/i_	[ɪ]	i/i_	[ɪ]
					jee,	[e:ə,				

II	eü	[y:]	eü	[y:]	je/e, jea/ea	e:, ε:]	eü/eü_	[ʏ]	eü/eü_	[ʏ]
IIIa	ö, öa	[ø:, œ:]	ö, öa	[ø:, œ:]	ü/üh	[y:]	ü/ü_	[ʏ]	ö/ö_	[œ]
IIIb	ö, öa	[ø:, œ:]	ü/üh	[y:]	o, oa	[o:, ɔ:]	u/u_	[ʊ]	o/o_	[ɔ]
IV	u/uh	[u:]	u/uh	[u:]	u/uh	[u:]	u/uh	[u:]	o/o_	[ɔ]
Va	i	[ɪ]	i	[ɪ]	a	[a]	u/u_	[ʊ]	u/u_	[ʊ]
Vb	e/e_	[ɛ]	i	[ɪ]	a	[a]	u/u_	[ʊ]	o/o_	[ɔ]
VIa	e/e_	[ɛ]	i	[ɪ]	a	[a]	ah	[a]	o/o_	[ɔ]
VIb	e/e_, i	[ɛ, ɪ]	i	[ɪ]	a	[a]	ah	[a]	e/e_	[ɛ]
VII	a	[a]	a	[a]	oa	[ɔ:]	a	[a]	o/o_	[ɔ]
VIII	e/e_	[ɛ]	e/e_	[ɛ]	oa	[ɔ:]	a	[a]	o/o_	[ɔ]
IX	a, ah	[a]	a	[a]	je/je_	[jɛ]	a	[a]	a	[a]
X	ei	[aɪ]	ei	[aɪ]	je/je_	[jɛ]	ei	[aɪ]	ei	[aɪ]
XI	u/uh	[u]	u/uh	[u]	ö/öh	[ø:]	u/uh	[u]	u/uh	[u]
XII	o/oh	[o:]	o/oh	[o:]	ö/öh	[ø:]	o/oh	[o:]	o/oh	[o:]
XIII	oa	[ɔ:]	oa	[ɔ:]	ö/öh	[ø:]	oa	[ɔ:]	oa	[ɔ:]

Grades

- Grade 0 : no ablaut
- Grade 1 : infinitive
- Grade 2 : present singular, imperative singular
- Grade 3 : preterite singular
- Grade 4 : preterite plural
- Grade 5 : past participle

Paraphrastic Phrases

- Passive Voice

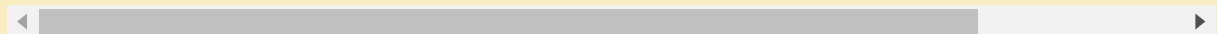
will add in later

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Strong Verbs

All strong verbs have an ablaut (weak verbs, comparatively, may be a 0-ablaut) and are conjugated thusly. *nehmen*, str. Vla, to take, from OHG *nēman*.

<i>nehmen</i> [nɛmən]		Singular			Plural	
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd
Present	Indicative	nimme	nimmis ^{+j}	nimm ^{it} ^{+j}	nehmem	nehmet
	Subjunctive	nehme	nehmes	nehme	nehmem	nehmet
	Imperitive		nim			nehmet
Preterite	Indicative	nam	näm ^{+j}	nam	nahm ^{em}	nahm ^{et}
	Subjunctive	nähme ^{+j}	nähme ^{+j}	nähme ^{+j}	nähmem ^{+j}	nähmet ^{+j}



- Infinitive: *nehmen*
- Present Participle: *nehminz*
- Past Participle: *gnomt*

Weak Verbs

Class I

From the OHG -en verbs. *retten*, weak, to save, from OHG *retten*.

<i>retten</i> [ʁɛtsən]		Singular			Plural		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd

Present	Indicative	ret	rettis ^{+j}	rettit ^{+j}	rettem	rettet	re
	Subjunctive	rette	rettes ^{+j}	rette	rettem	rettet	re
	Imperitive		ret ^{+j}			rettet	
Preterite	Indicative	rette	rettes	rette	rettem	rettet	re
	Subjunctive	rettze ^{+j}	rettzis ^{+j}	rettze ^{+j}	rettzim ^{+j}	rettzit ^{+j}	ret

◀		▶
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- Infinitive: *retten*
- Present Participle: *rettinz*
- Past Participle: *grettit^{+j}*

Class II

From the OHG -ōn verbs. *sälben*, weak, to anoint, from OHG *salbōn*.

<i>sälben</i> [ʃælbŋ]		Singular			Plural	
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd
Present	Indicative	sälbem	sälbes	sälbeß	sälben	sälbeß
	Subjunctive	sälbe	sälbes	sälbe	sälbem	sälbeß
	Imperitive		sälb			sälbeß
Preterite	Indicative	sälbeze	sälbezēs	sälbeze	sälbezem	sälbezeß
	Subjunctive	sälbizie	sälbizies	sälbizie	sälbiziem	sälbizieß

◀		▶
---	--	---

- Infinitive: *sälben*
- Present Participle: *sälbönz*
- Past Participle: *g'sälbeß*

Class III

From OHG -ēn verbs. *bibfen*, weak, to shake, from OHG *bibēn*.

<i>bibfen</i> [bɪvŋ]		Singular			
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st
Present	Indicative	bibfem ^{+j}	bibfes ^{+j}	bibfeß ^{+j}	bibfen ^{+j}
	Subjunctive	bibfe	bibfes ^{+j}	bibfe	bibfen ^{+j}
	Imperitive		bibfe		
Preterite	Indicative	bibfehze ^{+j}	bibfehzes ^{+j}	bibfehze ^{+j}	bibfehzem ^{+j}
	Subjunctive	bibfehzie ^{+j}	bibfehzies ^{+j}	bibfehzie ^{+j}	bibfehziem ^{+j}



- Infinitive: *bibfen*
- Present Participle: *bibfinz^{+j}*
- Past Participle: *g'bibfeß^{+j}*

Syntax

Word Order and Head Direction

Wexalian is V2 where the word order is SV₁(P₁)IO(P₂)V₂ in the proper language (S - subject, V₁ - conjugated verb, V₂ - infinitive (followed by participles), I - indirect object, O - direct object, P₁ - preposition, P₂ - postposition). Wexalian is a null subject language like Spanish where the subject pronoun is removed due to the conjugation revealing the grammatical information already.

The head direction depends completely on its placement within the sentence and the number of verbs. When there is one verb and no indirect object, the sentence is head final (*rückkemmeng*). When there are two verbs (or one verb with a direct and indirect object), in the beginning of the sentence, from the subject to the indirect object, the head direction is final (*rückkemmeng*) whereas the direct object to the second verb is head initial (*leizeng*). Adpositions also follow this pattern where there are prepositions for the former and postpositions for the latter.

The former is called *rückkemmeng* and the latter *leizeng* in Wexalian and how

they will be referred to for the rest of the article. *rückkemmeng* is *rücke*, back, plus *kemmen*, to come, plus *-eng*, gerund suffix. *leizeng* is *leizen*, to lead, plus *-eng*, gerund suffix. Another more accurate definition is that *rückkemmeng* is head final sentence structure such as Japanese and *leizeng* is head initial like French.

Non-Dative Objects: Adpositional phrases that are not dative go after the object following *leizeng* order in any order. Though, with one verb, it follows *rückkemmeng* order after the verb/object.

Noun Phrase

Adjectives: In *rückkemmeng*, adjectives are placed before the head noun, whereas in *leizeng*, adjectives are placed after the head noun. Adjectives take the case of their head noun.

Article: In *rückkemmeng*, they go before the entire noun phrase and after the preposition. In *leizeng*, they go directly before the noun.

Adverbs: They're placed directly before their head noun. If the noun has a definite article, the adverb goes before the article.

Adpositions: In *rückkemmeng*, they go before the entire noun phrase and article, and vice versa in *leizeng*.

Genitives: A genitive phrase is (owned + *fen* + owner) or simply the possessive pronoun and the owned noun in the correct head direction. The owner takes whatever case it's in and the owned takes the genitive.

Verb Phrase

Adverbs: They act just like in noun phrases where they go before the verb.

Reflexive and Causative: Reflexitive verbs are made through the use of the reflexive pronoun in the accusative or dative (they're are in *Pronouns*). Causative verbs use the causative suffixes (explained in *Verbs*)

Passive: Formed in a paraphrastic phrase (explained in *Verbs*)

Copula: The copula is *fessen*. This is used as a "filler verb" where it is describing the subject having a noun or being an adjective. Such as *der man ich blinter* (the man is blind) where *ich* is connecting *man* and *blinter*. Note that the adjective will take the accusative in these types of sentence.

Clauses

- Independent:** This follows the standard word order
- Dependent:** The dependent clause marker (words such as *when, because, after,* etc.) is placed before the standard word order akin to a clausal preposition.
- Introductory:** The adpositional phrase, gerund, participle, or supine is put in the front of the sentence in *leizeng* (head initial word order).
- Embedded:** Unlike most Germanic languages, the standard word order is upheld in an embedded clause.
- Interrogative:** The placement of a question word or a rise in voice intonation creates a question. Though, there is a formal question "particle," *steimen*, which is placed at the head of the clause having the question.
- Relative:** These are introduced with relative pronouns and "where," *far*. The following dependent clauses follow the standard word order.

Lexicon and Texts

Lord's Prayer

Der gibit fen Got				
Wexalian	IPA	English	OHG	German
Unter fazer in himmle,	/ 'ʊntzə 'fɑd̥zə ɪn 'hɪmlə/	Our Father, who art in heaven,	Fater unser du dar bist in himil,	Vater unser im Himmel,
our.NOM father in heaven.PREP				
gëhellegt sei name dien.	/gə'hɛlɪkts ʃaɪ 'namə dɛɪn/	Hallowed be thy Name.	Si giheilagot din namo,	geheiligt werde dein Name.
hallow.PAST-PART be.SUBJ-3rd-sing nameyou.POSS				
Dien Reich				

kumm	/d̥eɪ̯n ʁeɪ̯f ɡ̊ʊm/	Thy Kingdom come;	Kweme dīn rīhhi,	Dein Reich komme;
you.POSS come.SUBJ-3rd- sing				
Dien fill immächtit	/d̥eɪ̯n fɪl ɪm 'mæχtsɪts/	Thy will be done	Si dīn willo	Dein Wille geschehe;
you.POSS will be-done.3rd-sing				
fjee in himmle Erde in fjee.	/fe:ə ɪn hɪmlə fe:ə ɪn ɛ̌ɑ̌ˈdzə/	On Earth as it is in Heaven.	sō hēr in himile ist, Sō si hēr in erdu	Wie im Himmel so auf Erden.
as in heaven.PREP earth.PREP in as				
Gib unz broß täglich unte heüte	/ɡɪb̥ ʊnts ʁo:s d̥æɡlɪ̯ ʊntsə hy:tsə/	Give us this day our daily bread,	Unsar brōt tagalihhaz gīb uns hiutu,	Unser tägliches Brot gib uns heute.
give.IMP-sing we.DAT bread.ACC day.ADV our.ACC- fem today				
Ünz fergib unz skülten untere	/ʏnts̥ fə'ɡɪb̥ ʊnts̥ ʃkvɪts̥n̥ ʊntsəʁə/	And forgive us our trespasses	Inti furlaz uns unsar sculdi,	Und vergib uns unsere Schuld,
and forgive.IMP- sing us.ACC faults.PLUR.PREP our.PREP-fem				
fjee fir fergebem zf- unz skülten.	/fe:ə fɪɐ̯ fə̌ɡɛvəm tsfʊnts̥ ʃkvɪts̥n̥/	As we forgive those who trespass against us;	Sō wīr fūrlazemes unsaren sculdigon;	wie auch wir vergeben unsern Schuldigern;
as we.NOM forgive.1st-plur we.DAT faults.PLUR.ACC				

Ünz nöchleize unz in zuzöccheng	/vnts nœflaɪ̯dzə vnts nœfɪ̯ in tsətsø:x̩/	And lead us not into temptation,	Inti ni geleistest unsih in costunga	Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung,
üchnöch arlös unz fen eübl	/v̥nœf aɹ̥lœz vnts f̥n̩ y:v̩/	But deliver us from evil.	Ünzouh ārlosi unih fōn ubile	sondern erlöse uns von dem Bösen.
		Amen	Amen	Amen

Other Links

- [GSFA Sentences](#)
- [Excerpts](#)

Sound Changes

C - consonant; V - vowel; *grave* - unstressed; *acute* - stressed; Θ - closed syllable; O - open syllable; Ç - {b d g l m n}; P - plosive

/a/ is recognized as [ä]. /r/ is recognized as [r~r]. /s/ and /s̥/ are recognized as [s̥] and [s~s̥].

s̥ > ʃ / _C *s̥co:no > ʃko:no

ʃk > ʃ / _# *fiʃk > fiʃk > fiʃ

w > v / #_ *wīs > vīs

t > t̥s / V_{i i: u u: ε e:} *xiutu > xiut̥su

g > γ / V_V, _# *skuldigon > ʃkuldiyon

{p k} > {f x} / _C *weksile > vexsile

d > θ / C_#

t > θ / #_VCV, C_VCV, VC_#

x > ç / before or after {i e ī ē} *ri:x:i > ri:ç:i

ou̯ > u:

uo̯ > ɔ:

-New Stress Rules¹-

Cw{a i ε u ɔ} > C{ɔ ʏ æ _u: _ɔ:}

Cw{a: i: e: u: o:} > C{ɔ: i: e: _u: _u:}

Old Dutch, Latin, and some Old French Loans

ʏ > Ø ! (_# , #_) > j ³

yod metaphony²: {u u: o o: a:} > {y y: ø ø: æ æ:} / _\${i i: e: l j} *ub

Û > ə / C_# ! V: *ʃko:nɔ > ʃko:nə

CÛ{n l r} > Cə{n l r} / _# ! i > ɪ *ʃkuldiʏon > ʃkuldiyən

{e a o} > ə / Ø_#

a: > ɑ a: *furlas > fyrlas

t > t̃s / _ (ə?)n#

loss of intertonic vowel⁴ *ybilə > yblə

{i y ø u} > {ɪ ʏ æ ʊ} / Ø , V_# *fyrlæs > fyrlæs

æ > ε / _j

Ú > Ú: ! Ø

s > ʃ / #_

eɪ̯ > aɪ̯ ! _{l j} > ε

iē̯ > i:

iō̯, iū̯ > ø:, æ

i:ū̯, iū̯ > y:, ʏ

e:ō̯ > e:ə

r > ʁ

v > f *vīs > fīs

i: > eɪ̯ ! _{m n ʁ l z} > ε

{è: ò: ø:} > {ε ɔ æ}

{æ: ɑ: u: y:} > {æ ɑ u y}

t: > t̃:s | ç: > ʃ | x: > xk

C: > C

Modern French Loans

xs > ʃ *wexsile > fɛʃlə

{e: o: ø:} > {ε: ɔ: æ:} / Ø ! _{x ʁ}

(p t k) > (f θ x) / ɑ_# *stad > ʃtaθ

ə > Ø / Ø_# *sterno > ʃtɛʁn.ə > ʃtɛʁn

b > v / V_C, V_Cə{n l} , V_Û *yblə > yvlə

d > d̃z / V_Û *fater > faɗzəʁ | d > d̃z / #_{i e: e ε æ}

t̃s > d̃z / V_Û , #_

s > z / V_V, _ç , _# *a:rlosi > ɑʁləz

θ > ð / V_V, #_ *tagalix:as > ðælʃæz

Vʁ > Vɑ̃ / Ø | Vʁ > Və / Ø_C *fʁʁlæs > fʁələz

ə > ɪ / {i ɪ e: l j}\$_ (yod metaphony)

ç > ʃ / {i e:}_# , _{l t s t̃s i y e: ø:}# *ʁiʃi

ən, əl > ɲ, l

{x k} > h / #_ | ç > h

x > χ / _# <- allophonic

{V: Ǫ ǫ:}t > {V: Ǫ ǫ:}s / _# *bro:t > bro:s

English Loans

{θ ð} > t d

{ĕ ò à ù ì ÿ ø} > {ə ə ə ʊ ɪ ʏ ə} (in small, unstressed words such as a {b d g} > {v dʒ ʁ} / #_ , _# , V_Ǫ (in small, unstressed words such as p

{p b t d k g} > {b̥ b̥ d̥ d̥ ɡ̊ ɡ̊} / #_

éɪ > aɪ

-The popular dialectal changes such as the English t-glottalization-

pʁ > ʁ (similar to t-glottalization in English where it's unofficial but {t d} > {t̚ d̚} / _{ə ɪ ʊ ʏ}# , _# ! C_ (in the case of _# without a vo

¹ Stress usually falls on the antepenultimate syllable. In syllables with three or less syllables, the closed syllable take precedence.

² The yod metaphony in Wexalian occurs if an adjacent syllable contains one of {i e: l j}.

³ When lost intervocally, vowels fuse into diphthongs and two of the same vowels become long

⁴ Short intertonic vowels are lost. Long intertonic vowels are shortened and simplified to their schwa sound, {ɪ ɪ ə ə ə ə} for {i y ø e o ɑ/æ u}. This is nullified if it would create a triple consonant cluster.

⁵ Applies to {b d g z}

Some words

- machken *weak 2* - to do, to make (OHG *mahhōn*)
- immachten *weak 1* - to be done, to be completed, to be finished (OHG *in-, in/into, mahhōn*, to do [past participle], -en, weak verb suffix)
- fjee - as, like, as such, such
- Erde *class III, f* - Earth (OHG *erda*)
- gebfen *str. VIb* - to give (OHG *geben*)
- broß *class VIII, n* - bread (OHG *brōt*)
- fergebfen *str. VIb* - to forgive (OHG *far- + geben*)
- skült *class IX, f* - debt, fault, guilt (OHG *sculd*)
- leizen *weak 1* - to lead (OHG *leiten*)

- zöcchen *str. IIIb* - to pull, to draw towards, to lead s/th towards (w/ dative); to migrate, to move towards (w/ prepositional) (OHG *ziohan*)
- zuzöcchen *str. IIIb* - to pull towards s/th, to draw s/th to s/th, to attract, to bring toward s/th
- ußzöcchen *str. IIIb* - to pull away from, to draw s/th from s/th, to push away, to remove from
- eübl *class IV, f* - evil (OHG *ubilī*)
- böz *adj.* - evil (OHG *bōsi*)
- arlesen *weak 1* - to deliver, to release [from] (OHG *ārlosen*) < arlos, arlostē / arlostem, arlese, arlöstze
- fen *prep.* - from



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